



Improving Linkages in the Source-to-Outcome Continuum

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**CompTox Steering Committee
Member from ORD/NERL**

*Building a
scientific
foundation
for sound
environmental
decisions*

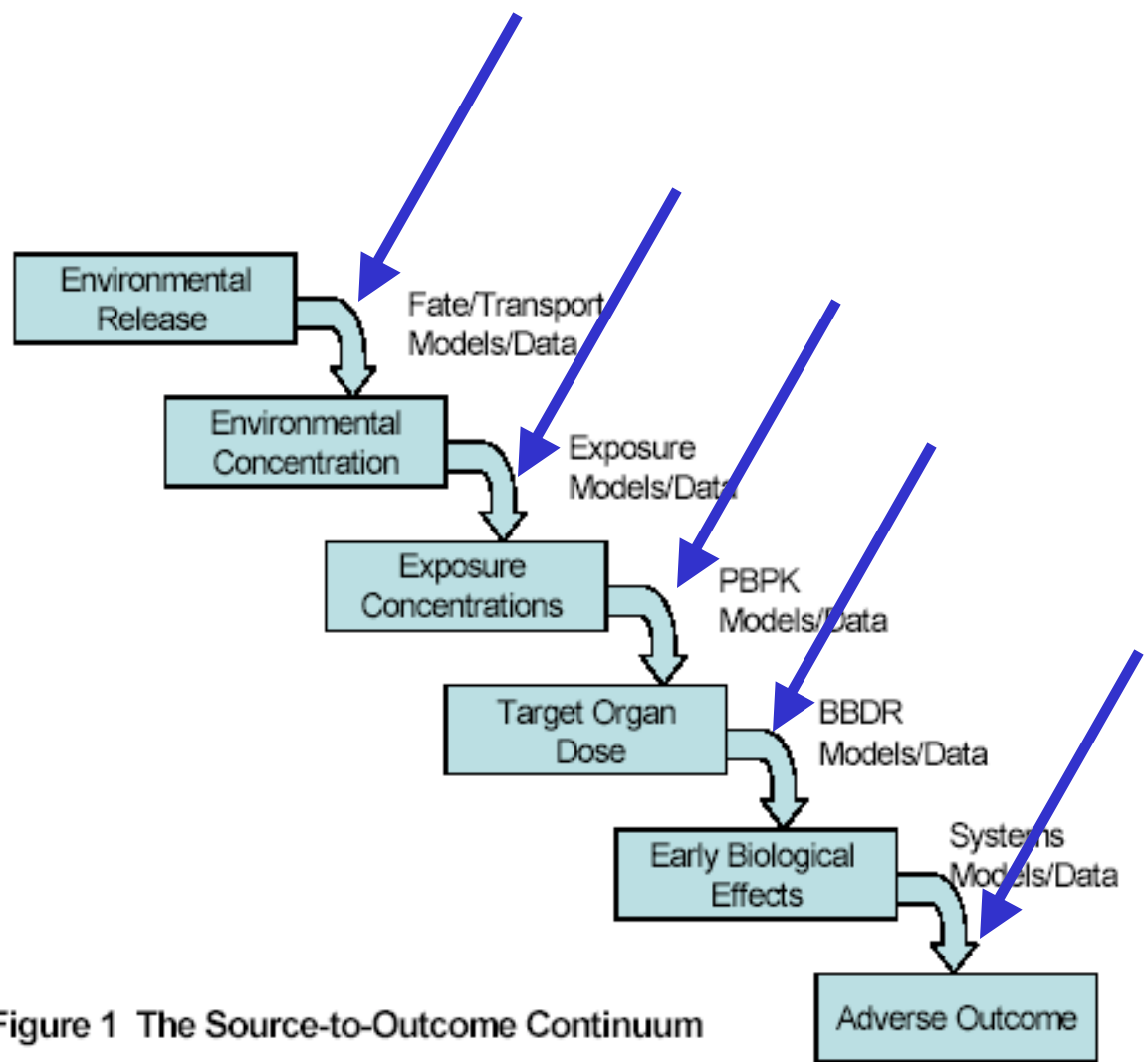


Figure 1 The Source-to-Outcome Continuum

Research Focus Areas

- Chemical transformation
- Metabonomics
- Molecular indicators
- Dose metrics
- Toxicity pathways
- Systems biology
- Computational infrastructure

Research Areas

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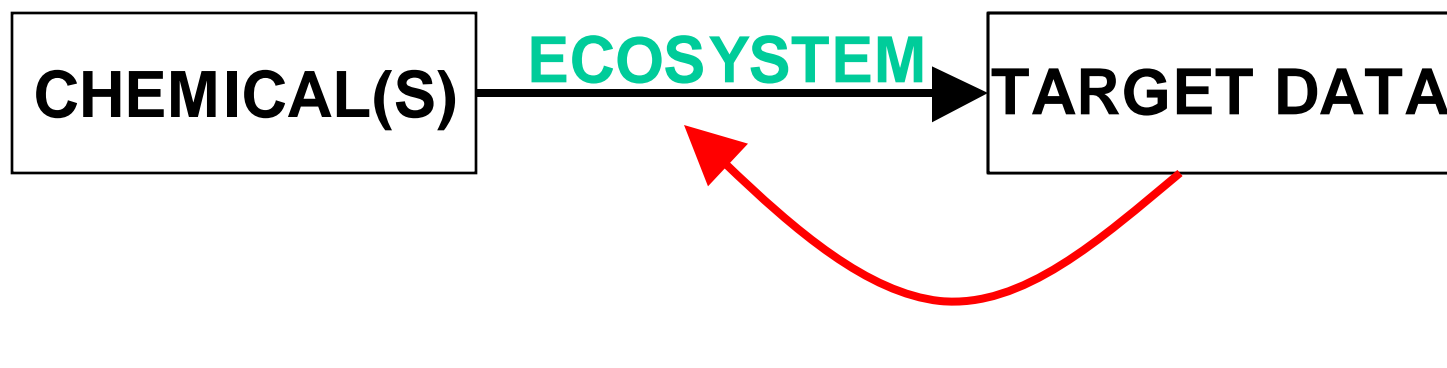
Predictive
Toxicity

Enhanced
QRA

Chemical transformation

➤ Chemical Fate Models

- Determine biologically relevant chemical in mixtures
- Determine minimal concentrations at which biological events occur
- Focus studies on crucial biotransformation



Metabolic Simulation



- Libraries of transformations
- Metabolic maps
- Probability indices for substructural units

- Rate constants (QSARs)
- ID chemical intermediates

• **BIOLOGY**



Nuclear magnetic resonance

- ORD / Athens, GA / 600 MHz wide-bore NMR in 2004
- NMR brings real-time measurement of chemicals / biochemicals to tissue / whole organisms samples



Metabonomics

- C&E News – “New ‘Ome in Town”
- Elucidate changes in metabolic patterns for range of endogenous metabolites
 - **Intermediary metabolites (any tissue)**
- Generate NMR spectral profiles for chemicals
- Build models to evaluate effect of novel chemicals on endogenous metabolites



Molecular Diagnostics

- Few environmental stressors have specific or sensitive indicators
- Exposure indicators are poorly correlated with effects
- Molecular indicators could validate fate and transformation models
- Essential for integrated approach to risk assessment
- Crucial for mixtures risk assessment



EHP, December 2002

- Feron et al. state that “the use of gene expression technologies such as microarrays is most suitable to detect joint or interactive effects of chemical mixtures.”
- Suk et al. state that “...begin to define those characteristics that are sufficiently similar to allow extrapolation of data from one mixture to another.”



Genomics / JGI partnership

➤ JGI

- Fathead minnow (*Pimephales promelas*)
 - High throughput sequencing of DNA libraries
- Frog (*Xenopus tropicalis*)
 - Complete sequence; cDNA libraries

➤ EPA/ORD

- Characterize gene regulation and androgen dose and elucidate toxicity pathway
- Develop short term assays

Dose Metrics

- Dose is often inferred from stressor uptake
- Dose models stand to be enhanced with specific data on stressor interactions with molecules initiating toxicity pathways
- Genetic polymorphism data will reduce uncertainty stemming from assumptions of homogeneous populations
- Susceptibility indicators will be developed for input into exposure models

Nature, March 2003

Genomics

Gene expression meets genetics

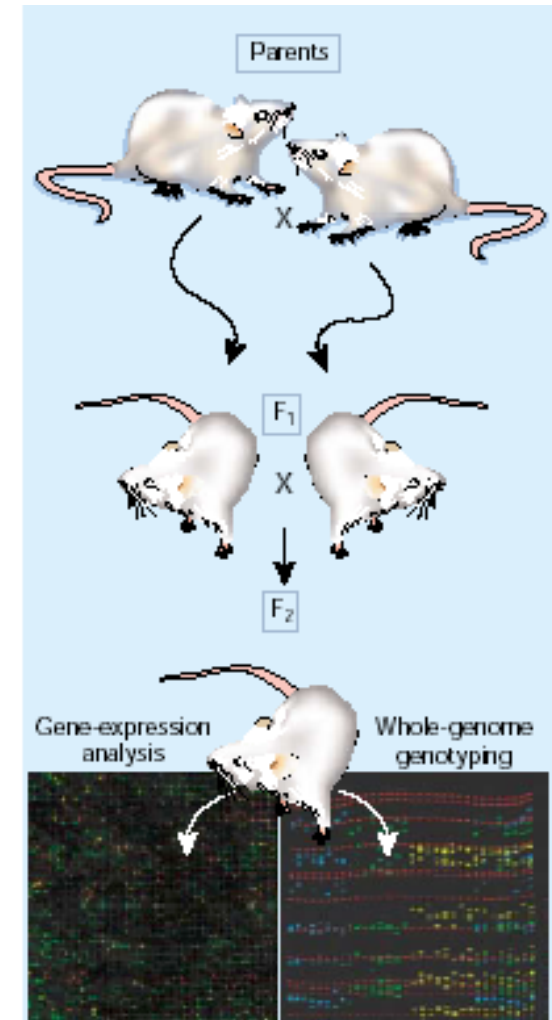
Ariel Darvasi

Genetic analyses look for differences in gene sequence that could explain variation in physical traits. Gene-expression studies provide a snapshot of active genes. These approaches are now combined, to great effect.

There is an undeclared dispute among researchers who study complex traits — about an inherent characteristic

The idea of carrying out genome-wide genetic analyses of gene-expression data was introduced, but even now, few have used

Whole-genome genotyping can be related to gene expression profiling to identify genes underlying complex phenotypes (e.g., disease)

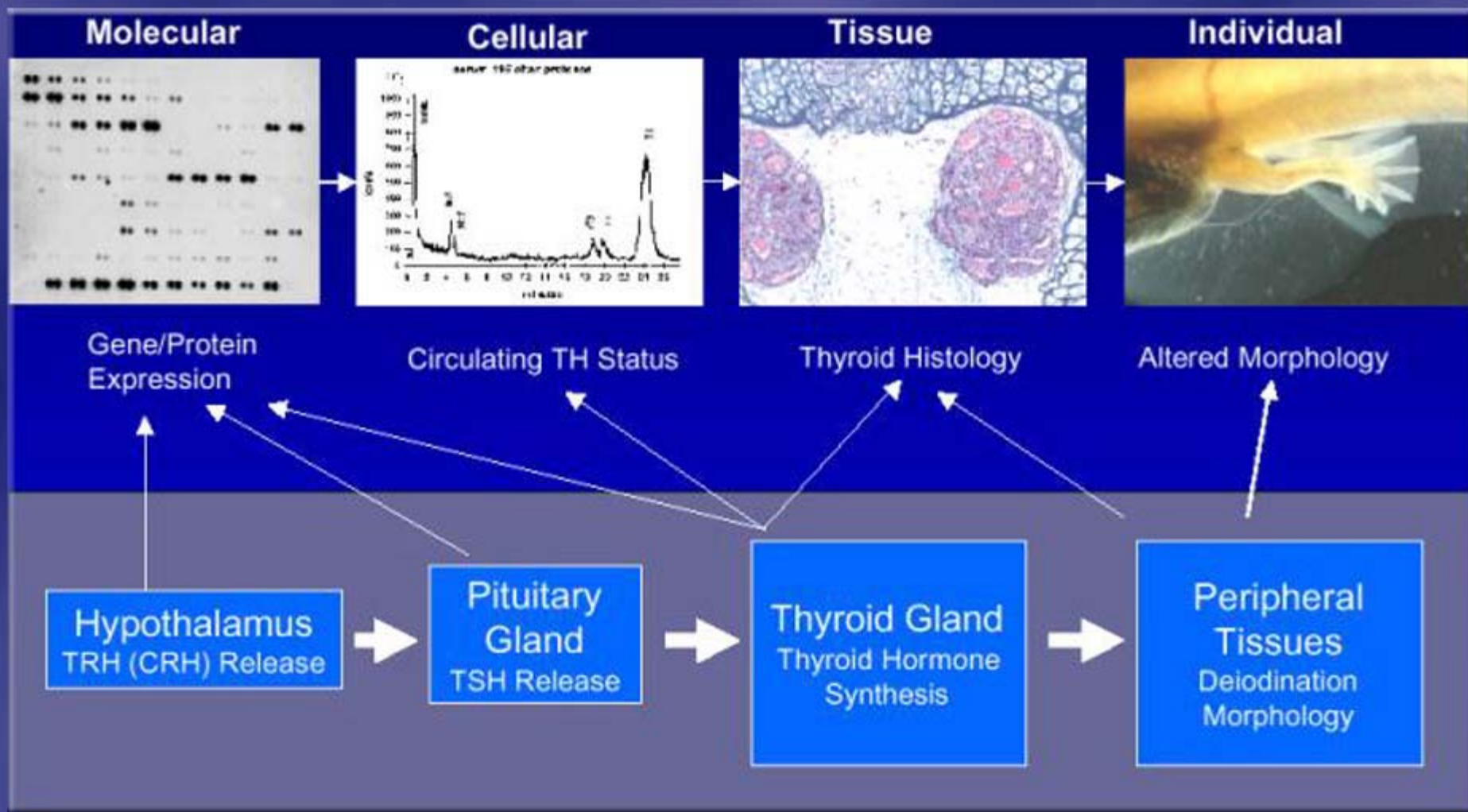


Understanding Toxicity Pathways

- Identification of discrete molecular initiating events
- Linking adverse outcomes to molecular alterations
- Elucidating linkages across biological levels of organization
- Biological basis for cross-species extrapolation
- Prediction of possible interactions for untested chemicals and mixtures



Xenopus Metamorphosis Model for Thyroid System Disruption



Systems Biology

- Computational models that reconstruct a cell, organ or organism's function from component parts
- Allows validation and simulator experiments that build confidence in predictive ability of adverse effects



Modeling Frameworks and Uncertainty Analysis

- Standardize format and interchange protocols for information generated by computer simulation
- Technology for linking required databases
- Perform uncertainty analysis methods analysis

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- Low dose-response assessment
- Mixtures / components assessment
- Cross-species extrapolation
- Integrated assessment of both exposure / effects

